

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ.

Received up to 8th June, 1885.

POLITICAL.

The *Waqáya-i-Álam* (Gházípur), of the 1st June, states that hitherto the British Government was of opinion that battle should be offered to Russia on the western frontier of Afghánistán, but it appears to have lately changed its mind. It will continue to help the Amir with gifts of money and arms, but will also fortify the Indian frontier. This is undoubtedly the best policy. Government will have every advantage in encountering Russia on its own frontier. The *Waqáya* then finds fault with the conduct of Government towards native princes and the people. The loyalty of Mahárája Holkar has been doubted. The fort at Gwalior has not yet been made over to Mahárája Scindia, nor has the province of Berar been restored to the Nizám. All classes of people in British India have been disarmed. The *Waqáya* recommends the adoption of a policy of conciliation in future.

Frontier policy,

Circulation
250 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 5th June, in a communicated article, states that the presentation of a diamond-studded sword by

The same.

Circulation
732 copies.

the Czar to General Komaroff clearly shows that the Russian General acted under orders from St. Petersburg in his attack on Panjdeh. The British Government desires that Komaroff should be punished, while the Russian Government has rewarded him for the occupation of Panjdeh. Surely this does not indicate a desire on the part of the Russian Government for a peaceful settlement of the difficulty. It is to be regretted that Mr. Gladstone is an admirer of Russia. But he should remember that the non-punishment of Komaroff by the Russian Government and the surrender of Panjdeh will entirely destroy British influence in Afghánistán. It is to be hoped that the British ministry will perceive its mistake and mend its policy.

Circulation
350 copies.

The *Kari Vachan Sudhá* (Benares), of the 1st June, advertising to the rumour regarding the desire of the Russian Government to establish a Russian Agent at Calcutta, remarks that some persons may be opposed to such a proposal on the ground that the Agent would intrigue with natives. But the *Sudhá* approves of the proposal, inasmuch as in that case the Russian Government would have an opportunity of judging of the attachment of natives to the British crown. It would see that it is mistaken in imagining that the appearance of its army on the Indian frontier would be a signal for the rebellion of the native population. To say nothing of other classes, even Bengalis, who were never a warlike people, are ready to enlist as volunteers.

Circulation
600 copies.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 3rd June, states that Sir Auckland Colvin and Sir Auckland Colvin has published a pamphlet on the subject of native volunteering. He is of opinion that the extension of the privilege to natives would be an act of justice to them and would be also beneficial to Government. It is such noble-minded Englishmen to whom the firm establishment of British rule in this country is due.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 5th June, states that

Circulation
600 copies.

A Harington, Esq., C.S.,
Magistrate and Collector
of Saháranpur, and na-
tive volunteering.

Mr. Harington, Magistrate and Col-
lector of Saháranpur, won the good
will of the native population by boldly
saving a drowning woman at the late

Hardwár fair. He has greatly added to his popularity by
his two letters contributed to the *Pioneer* on native volun-
teering and local self-government. He has set a noble exam-
ple to his countrymen by his expression of sympathy with
the children of the soil. Every Englishman would do well
to study his letters. When Government is so anxious to
encourage European volunteering for the protection of a
handful of European women and children in an emergency,
it should not leave millions of its native subjects quite unpro-
tected.

The *Raft-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 6th June, says that

Circulation
400 copies.

Mahárāja Dalip Singh.

the case of Mahárāja Dalip Singh
is really a very hard one. It would
seem that according to treaty stipulations he is entitled to a
pension of upwards of 4 lakhs of rupees a year. But he
has not been paid at that rate, and hence large arrears of
pension are due to him. His financial condition is very un-
satisfactory. He has taken large advances from Government
for which he has to pay over fifty thousand rupees a year as
interest. Lately a civil suit was brought against him by a
carriage-driver for Re. 1-8-0 on account of arrears of carri-
age hire! That a prince like the Mahárāja is obliged to use
hackney carriages, and is dragged to civil courts for such
small sums, puts one in mind of the fickleness of fortune.
Who ever thought that the son of "the lion of the Panjáb"
would have to lead such a helpless life in a foreign country?

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 3rd June, says that it

Circulation
600 copies.

Lord Dufferin and the
native press.

will be remembered that editors of ver-
nacular newspapers in Oudh resolved

at a meeting, held at Lucknow on the 3rd April, that in view of the frontier difficulty they should carefully refrain from publishing false rumours, and would discuss all questions with moderation. Copies of the proceedings of the meeting were forwarded to the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces. The Viceroy has condescended to send a reply to Bábu Ganga Prasád Varma, editor of the *Hindustání*, through his Private Secretary. The *Hindustání* has published a full vernacular translation of the Private Secretary's letter in which he stated that Lord Dufferin viewed with much pleasure the wise and patriotic enthusiasm displayed at the meeting in question by the persons with whom the movement had originated. His lordship was a great friend and well-wisher of the native press. He looked upon it as a means essential to the welfare and progress of the nation, and thought that it might render invaluable aid to Government and the people. He attentively and constantly read native newspapers; and so forth. The *Hindustání* remarks that comments upon His Excellency's reply are superfluous. This is the first occasion on which Lord Dufferin has expressed his opinion regarding the native press, and the opinion is such as might have been expected from such a shrewd and experienced statesman. The *Hindustání* cannot sufficiently praise the enthusiastic terms in which the Viceroy's reply is couched, and hopes that it will not fail to disabuse the minds of those who regard the native press as a hot bed of sedition.

Circulation
400 copies.

A local correspondent of the *Raftq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 6th June, states that the municipal committee of Lahore has lately applied to the Panjáb Government for the extension of Act XIII. of 1880 to the Lahore Municipality, and that that Government has in consequence issued a notice calling upon people, who may be opposed to such extension, to forward their objections to Government within six weeks from the date of the

notice. The notice was so carelessly put up at some places in the town that it could not easily catch the eye of the passers-by in the streets. At best only educated persons could read the notice. The matter should have been proclaimed by beat of drum throughout the town. However, the news of the severe misfortune, which threatens to befall the community at so short a notice, has spread in the town and evoked universal indignation. It will be remembered that at the time of the passing of the said Act the Legislative Council approved Sir Alexander Arbuthnot's proposal that the Act should be extended only to those places where the general feeling was in favour of such extension. Only the authorities in Ajmere and Coorg declared themselves in favour of compulsory vaccination, while those in other provinces condemned it in no ambiguous terms. The then Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces observed that the measure would still more increase the popular hatred towards vaccination, and would be a great political mistake, inasmuch as it would afford evil-minded men an opportunity of exciting the religious feelings of ignorant persons. The late Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb remarked that he would have great hesitation in introducing the Act into any town in that province. Surely there has been no material change in the popular feeling during the last five years. Compulsion in such a matter is quite unprecedented, and the punishment provided in the Act for neglect of vaccination is no small one. A parent, who neglects to vaccinate a child after the first warning, is liable to a fine up to Rs. 50, and, after the second warning, to a fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000 or to imprisonment which may extend to six months or to both!. Unprincipled vaccinators, who, as it is, much harass ignorant villagers, will not fail to make the Act in question a severe engine of oppression. Bribery and corruption will be, so to speak, in full swing, and respectable women will be dragged to criminal courts, and even sent to gaol. If it be desired to fill the Lahore Jail with convicts, the

Vaccination Act should be introduced by all means. It is well known that the bulk of the population, especially women, are strongly prejudiced against vaccination for some reason or another. The *Raftq*, in its editorial columns, remarks that the above communication fully represents the thoughts and feelings of the Lahore community. The Act is intended to be extended to those places where the general feeling of the population is in favour of such extension. But if at any place the people are ready to vaccinate their children, surely there is no necessity of making vaccination compulsory there. The Honorable Mr. Grant justly raised this question in the Legislative Council at the time of the passing of the Act. The *Raftq* is of opinion that, instead of introducing compulsory vaccination, which will be attended by wide-spread discontent, it would be better if the Municipal Commissioners and other influential persons encouraged vaccination by friendly advice.

Circulation
400 copies.

The *Shaftq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 6th June, observes that the Municipal Committee of Lahore has applied to the Local Government for the extension of the Vaccination Act to Lahore, either because it does not like to be left behind the Municipal Committee of Amritsar in any matter, or because it has nothing better to do. As it is, the conduct of vaccinators towards the people in the interior of the country is most unsatisfactory. The introduction of the Act in question will make matters still worse. The *Shaftq* is opposed to the proposal, not only because of the high-handedness of vaccinators, but also because vaccination is not in itself an unmixed good. Vaccination, if not done with due care and caution, may be a very fruitful means of spreading venereal diseases. Suppose lymph is obtained from a vaccinated child whose parents are afflicted by a venereal disease, and several children are vaccinated with it. Again, lymph is obtained from those children in turn, and other children are vaccinated

with it, and so forth. All the children, to whom the poison will be communicated in this way from the first child, are sure to contract the same disease from which the parents of that child suffer. Thus it will be seen that in preventing one disease Government may spread other diseases which are worse than it. It may be urged that the evil could be avoided by a little care on the part of vaccinators in obtaining lymph from vaccinated children. But vaccinators have neither the capacity nor the will to distinguish between good and bad human lymph. A large meeting was held at Lahore on 1st June under the auspices of the local Indian Association to consider the subject of the proposed introduction of compulsory vaccination into Lahore. The meeting resolved to forward a memorial to the Local Government remonstrating against the measure.

The *Panjábí Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 3rd June, in commenting upon the same subject, says

Circulation
275 copies.

The same.

that at the time of giving his assent to the Act, Lord Ripon observed that the local authorities should be very careful in enforcing the measure. His lordship also referred in his speech to a clergyman in England who did not believe in the efficacy of vaccination, and did not vaccinate his children, even though he was repeatedly fined for his neglect. If there are men in England who do not appreciate the advantages of vaccination, surely compulsory vaccination cannot be considered justifiable in the Panjab. If the Municipal Committee does not mean to fill its treasury with fines, it should defer the extension of Act XIII. of 1880 to Lahore. But in the meantime it should adopt measures to bring home the advantages of vaccination to the people, and improve the conduct of vaccinators. (The *Koh-i-Núr*, of the 4th June, the *Aftáb-i-Panjáb*, of the 3rd June, the *Rahbar-i-Hind*, of the 6th June, and the *Delhi Punch*, of the 3rd June, remonstrate against the proposed extension of the operation of the Vaccination Act to Lahore on nearly the same grounds that have been urged by other journals.)

The *Aftáb Alamtáb* (Lahore), of the 1st June, approves of the proposed extension of the Vaccination Act to Lahore, but urges that measures should be adopted to prevent the spread of contagious diseases from the use of bad human lymph.

The same.

Circulation
400 copies.

The *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 6th June, states that in accordance with his reply to the address of the Hazara Anjuman, Sir Charles Aitchison would do well to inquire without further delay into the popular grievances in that district arising from the high-handed proceedings of the Forest Department. To begin with, His Honor should first ascertain through the Deputy Commissioner why large numbers of people have left their homes in Mánsahra and immigrated into the territory of the Maharája of Kashmír. As soon as the Forest Administration Report for the last year is published, the *Rafiq* will publish a series of articles on the hardships of the people brought about by the Forest Administration. It is almost needless to say that it is also unwise on political grounds to do anything which is calculated to create dissatisfaction in a frontier district.

Circulation
275 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 4th June, states that Lord Ripon introduced some reforms into the Telegraph Department but that some other reforms are still needed. The signallers do not telegraph the address of the sender of a message to the addressee unless the sender pays an additional fee for the address. This is unjust. The address of the sender should be telegraphed free of charge like that of the addressee. The minimum fee for a deferred message being 8 annas is too high, especially as such a message would, in many cases, reach the addressee after a letter, despatched through the post at the same time, would. The *Akhbár* would propose the following scale of charges :—Minimum charge for an urgent message should be one rupee, that for an ordinary

Reforms needed in the
Telegraph Department.

message 8 annas, and that for a deferred message 4 annas. Moreover, post-offices at those places, where there are no telegraph offices, should be also made telegraph offices.

The *Tahzib* (Moradabad), of the 5th June, complains that

Mir Saadat Ali's religious endowment at Moradabad.

Mir Saadat Ali's endowment for religious and charitable purposes at Moradabad is not managed properly. The

trustee is one Maulvi Muhammad Hasan. He himself lives at Patiala and has left the management of the endowment to another man, who is paid Rs 4 or Rs. 5 for the work! The local authorities and the Muhammadan community should see to this. The donor expressly provided in his Will for the interference of officers and nobles of Moradabad in case of mismanagement of the endowment by the trustee.

Circulation
80 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbar* (Etawah), of the 4th June, referring

Muhammad Ibrahim Khan, in charge of the police-station at Kankar Khera, Meerut.

to the account, published in the *Civil and Military Gazette* and the *Akhbar-i-Alam*, of the bravery lately exhibited by Muhammad Ibrahim

Khan, in charge of the police-station at Kankar Khera, in encountering a gang of robbers whom he had gone out to capture, remarks that if the account is well-founded, he is really entitled to a reward and promotion. It is believed that he had also offered brave resistance to thieves on several occasions before. Such brave officials are scarce in the Police Department.

Circulation
275 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 5th June, referring

Late Lahore murder case.

to the late Lahore murder case, remarks that the general feeling at

Lahore is that, as Mubarak Din was a very strong and powerful man, his murderers may probably have first administered spirituous liquor to him and strangled him to death when he had become insensible. Moreover, it is generally believed that the murder was committed in a house inside the town, and that the dead body of the deceased was tied up as a

Circulation
155 copies.

bale of goods and thrown in that way in the place where it was found. (The murder has been also noticed by other papers of Lahore.)

Circulation
350 copies.

A correspondent of the *Kari Vachan Sudhá* (Benares), of the 1st June, is glad to say that Mr. W. E. Ward, Commissioner of Jhānsi, has recommended to the Local Government the introduction of Hindi in place of Urdu into the Courts of Justice in that Division. The writer praises Mr. Ward for the recommendation, and hopes that Sir Alfred Lyall will see his way to sanction it.

Circulation
150 copies.

A correspondent of the *Āftāb-i-Hind* (Jullundur), of the 6th June, referring to the late Examinations of the Panjāb University, complains that some of the papers set at the Entrance, the First Arts and the B. A. Examinations were very difficult and long ones. One of the History papers set at the M. A. Examination was printed on both sides, but, as a large space was left blank on the first page at the bottom, some candidates thought that there were no questions on the other side, and did not turn the paper. Hence they were prevented from answering some of the questions.

RAILWAY.

Circulation
400 copies.

A correspondent of the *Raftāq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 6th June, states that Major Boughey, Manager of the Indus Valley State Railway, takes great interest in promoting the comfort of Europeans employed on the line. He has established an institute and a library for their benefit at Sukkur from the Fine Fund and makes arrangements for the Christmas-tree there during the Christmas week. He is also much liked by his native subordinates. But the writer regrets to say that they have one grievance to which he would draw his attention. According to the new railway pass rules, a native railway servant, whose pay is Rs. 50 or above, gets a second-class free pass when he has

occasion to travel on the railway on duty, but he is allowed a third class pass when he goes to his home on leave, while Europeans, including Native Christians, are always allowed second-class passes. The writer condemns the distinction made between Europeans and natives in this matter, and asks the Manager to revise the rules with a view to place the two classes of railway servants on a footing of equality.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* (Etāwah), of the 1st June, says that

Circulation
275 copies.

Prohibition of the sale
of native newspapers at
Railway Stations.

the editor, being anxious to make the *Akhbār* a daily, lately applied to the Traffic Managers of different railway lines for permission to appoint agents at the principal railway stations for the sale of the paper in order to increase the circulation. But the Traffic Manager of the Sindh, Panjáb, and Dehli Railway replied that he was sorry that he was unable to comply with his request! The Traffic Manager of the East India Railway replied that Messrs. Wheeler and Co. at Allahabad had the monopoly for the publication of advertisements, &c., at railway stations on the line, and that the editor's application had been forwarded to them. Soon after this the editor received a letter from Messrs. Wheeler & Co. to the effect that they would not allow him to appoint his own agents, nor allow their agents to sell his paper! The editor regrets to say that some Anglo-Indians are very narrow-minded, and are always ready to thwart natives. The *Pioneer* is allowed to be sold at every station and even to be carried in the railway mail which inflicts loss of postage on Government. The prohibition of the sale of native newspapers at railway stations is an injustice not only to native editors, but also to the native travelling public. The editor means to appeal to the Government of India.

The *Prayág Samāchār* (Allahabad), of the 3rd June, com-

Circulation
600 copies.

Over-crowding in railway
carriages.

plains that third-class carriages in the mail train, which arrived from Jabulpur at Allahabad on the 1st June, were over-crowded. In some compartments there were even more than ten pas-

sengers. Such over-crowding is very objectionable, especially in the hot weather. Railway officials do not seat third-class passengers in the intermediate class carriage even when that carriage is entirely empty, to prevent over-crowding in third-class carriages, but are always ready to place more than the fixed number of passengers in third class carriages.

LOCAL.

Circulation
1750 copies.

The *Bhārat Jīvan* (Benares), of the 1st June, publishes the prospectus of a new Sanskrit School, called the Ajodhya Vedic Pāthahāla, which will be established at Ajodhya for the revival of Vedic literature. It is proposed to raise two lakhs of rupees by public subscription for the purpose. Mahārāja Pratāp Narain Singh of Mehndona has consented to be patron and Rāja Krishndat Rām of Singha Chanda to be vice patron of the institution.

Circulation
600 copies.

The *Prayāg Samāchār* (Allahabad), of the 3rd June, in its local news column, regrets to say that during the late *Shab-i-barāt* several persons were wounded, and one boy eleven years old was killed, by fire-works let off in honor of the festival. The police should see to this in future.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Aftab-i-Alam-tab</i>	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Ayub Singh	June 1st	June 4th.	
2	<i>Aftab-i-Hind</i>	Jullundur	Ditto	Ditto	Barkat Ali	" 6th	" 8th	150 copies.
3	<i>Aftab-i-Fanjab</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Divan Buta Singh	" 1st, 3rd & 5th.	" 4th, 6th & 8th respectively.	500 "
4	<i>Agra Akbar</i>	Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Shuja-ul-Hasan	May 28th	" 8th	250 "
5	<i>Ain-ul-Akbar</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Dilawar Ali	" 31st	" 4th	150 "
6	<i>Akbar-i-Alam</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Muqarrab Husain Khan.	June 2nd	" "	65 "
7	<i>Akbar-i-Ain</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Ram	May 30th & 3rd June.	" 2nd & 6th respectively.	2,500 "
8	<i>Akbar-i-Chander</i>	Chunār	Ditto	Weekly	Hanuman Prasad	June 2nd	" 5th	400 "
9	<i>Akmal-ul-Akbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Fakhr-ul-din	" 5th	" 7th.	
10	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-English,	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rai	" 2nd & 6th...	" 4th & 8th respectively.	284 copies (including 45 copies taken by Government).
11	<i>Almora Akbar</i>	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sada Nand	1st	4th	106 copies.
12	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Chandan Lal	May 30th	" 3rd	150 "
13	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjab.	" "	" 2nd	400 copies (including 200 copies taken by Government).

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
14	<i>Anwar-ul-Akhdar</i>	... Lucknow	Urdú	Daily	Tegh Bahádur	June 2nd to 5th ...	1885. June 2nd to 5th respectively.	600 copies.
15	<i>Árya Pattra</i>	... Bareilly	Hindí-Urdú...	Monthly	Secretary to the Árya Samáj.	For May	3rd ...	425 "
16	<i>Árya Vinay</i>	... Morádábád	Hindí	Ditto	Rudra Datt	June	4th.	
17	<i>Ashraf-ul-Akhdar</i>	... Delhi	Urdú	Tri-monthly,	Mirás Khán	June 1st	" "	110 "
18	<i>Ázád</i>	... Lucknow	Ditto	Weekly	Ahmad Ali	" 2nd	" "	
19	<i>Bhārat Bandhu</i>	... Aligarh	Hindí-Eng- lish.	Ditto	Totá Rám	" 5th	" 8th	100 "
20	<i>Bhārat Vīlās</i>	... Agra	Hindí	Ditto	Bhagwán Dás	2nd	5th	200 "
21	<i>Bhārat Jivān</i>	... Benares	Ditto	Ditto	Rám Krishn Varmá,	1st	2nd	1,750 "
22	<i>Dabdaba-i-Qaisari</i>	... Bareilly	Urdú	Ditto	Thākur Prasád	May 30th & 6th June.	3rd & 8th respectively.	250 "
23	<i>Dabdaba-i-Sikandari</i>	... Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain,	June 1st	3rd	500 "
24	<i>Dabir-ul-Mulk</i>	... Bhupál	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Amjad Ali	May 25th	" 2nd	313 "
25	<i>Delhi Punch</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Weekly	Fakhru-l-din	June 3rd	" 6th	331 "
26	<i>Dharm Jivān</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	Monthly	Rajab Ali	For June	" 8th	500 "
27	<i>Dinkar Prakash</i>	... Lucknow	Hindí	Ditto	Shankar Prasád	" March & April	" 2nd	173 "
28	<i>Gaur Keyash</i>	... Allahábád	Urdú	Ditto	Sadan Lal	May	" 3rd	125 "
29	<i>Gurmukhi Akhdar</i>	... Amritsar	Gurmukhi	Weekly	Jhandá Singh	May 20th	" 2nd	250 "
30	<i>Hind-i-Hind</i>	... Cawnpore	Urdú	Ditto	Muhammad Nabi Ashraf.	June 4th	" 6th	613 "
31	<i>Hindí Pradíp</i>	... Allahábád	Hindí	Monthly	Báikrishn Bhatt	For June	June 6th	250 "
32	<i>Hindustani</i>	... Lucknow	Urdú	Tri-weekly	Gangé Prasád	June 3rd & 5th	" 8th	600 "
33	<i>Idem</i>	... Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Mir	" 4th	" 7th	280 "

34	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu...	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	May 30th, 3rd & 6th June.	4th, 6th, & 8th respectively.	132
35	Jalad-i-Tur	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Ganesh Lal	June 1st	4th	90
36	Jam-i-Jamshed	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Jamshed Ali	May 31st	"	150
37	Karnamah	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub	June 1st	"	265
38	Kashi Pattrik	Benares	Hindi-Urdu...	Ditto	Lakshmi Shankar, M.A.	" 5th	6th	560 copies (including 344 copies taken by Government.)
39	Katehar Punch	Aonla	Urdu	Tri-monthly	Ahmad Shah	1st	4th	200 copies.
40	Kavi Vachan Sudha	Benares	Hindi	Weekly	Chintamani Rao	"	"	350
41	Khair Khwah-i-Alam,	Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	Mir Hasan	"	3rd	200
42	Khair Khwah-i-Hind...	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Mahab Narayan	"	"	175
43	Khair Khwah-i-Panjab.	Gujranwala	Ditto	Weekly	Brij Lal	" 4th	5th	400
44	Koh-i-Nar	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Harsukh Rai	" 2nd & 4th	5th & 6th respectively.	450
45	Mawaz Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu...	Weekly	Gobardhan Das	1st	4th	90
46	Mashr-i-Qaizar	Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad,	" 2nd	"	208
47	Matla-i-Nar	Cawnpore	Urdu	Weekly	Durga Prasad	May 30th	2nd	30
48	Mih-i-Darakshshah	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	June 1st	6th	100
49	Mih-i-Nimroz	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Muhib-ullah	May 31st	2nd	240
50	Mitra Vilas	Lahore	Hindi	Ditto	Mukund Ram	June 1st	3rd	400
51	Mufid-i-Am	Agra	Urdu	Tri-monthly	Ahmad Khan	"	5th	100
52	Mur Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	Ganesh Lal	" 4th	7th	"
53	Mulla Dopeed	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Baksh	" 1st	4th	700
54	Municipal Guide	Agra	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Alijan	For May	6th	"
55	Nadir-i-Akhdar	Lucknow	Ditto	Weekly	Mirza Nadir Husain,	May 30th	2nd	"
56	Naiyar-i-Azam	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Amjad Ali	June 2nd	8th	200
56	Najum-ul-Akhdar	Ettawah	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Ruhullah Khan	" 1st and 4th,	2nd & 5th respectively.	275
57	Nasim-i-Hind	Fatehpur	Ditto	Weekly	Kunj Bihari Lal	" 2nd	3rd	175
58	Nasim-i-Sahar	Badam	Ditto	Ditto	Imtiyaz Ahmad	" 4th	8th	96

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
59	Nizamu-l Mulk	Morádábád	Urdu	Weekly	Ihtishám-ul-dín	1885. May 25th	1885. June 4th	400 copies.
60	Nár Afshán	Ladhianá	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. C. B. Newton	June 4th	" 6th	755 "
61	Nár-i-Badaun.	Aonlá	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Sháh	" 12th, 20th & 28th.	" 7th	400 "
62	Náru-l-Absár	Allahabad	Ditto	Ditto	Rozhan Lál	" 12th, 20th & 28th.	" 5th	140 copies (including 48 copies taken by Government).
63	Náru-l-Awsár	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	Abdul Hamíd	June 6th	6th	408 copies.
64	Nusratu-l-Akbbár	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	" 1st	" 6th	200 "
65	Nyáya Sudhá	Hardá	Marathi-English.	Ditto	Básudeva Bháskar	" 3rd	" 4th	415 "
66	Oudh Akbbár	Lucknow	Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasád	" 2nd to 8th...	" 2nd to 8th...	732 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.).
67	Oudh Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjád Hussain	May 28th	2nd	450 copies.
68	Panjáb Akbbár	Lucknow	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Shams-ul-dín	" 27th, 30th, & 3rd June.	" 3rd, 6th, & 8th respectively.	275 "
69	Panjáb Punch	Lahore	Ditto	Weekly	Fíroz-ul-dín	June 3rd	6th	80 "
70	Patilá Akbbár	Patilá	Ditto	Ditto	Dín Muhammad	" 2nd	" 4th	295 "
71	Pradyá Samudhár	Allahabad	Hindí	Ditto	Dewaní Nandan	" 3rd	" 8th	600 "
72	Qaisari	Jallundur	Urdu	Ditto	Ahmad Baksh	" 6th	" 5th	125 "
73	Rafah-i-Am	Sikot	Ditto	Ditto	Díván Chand	" 1st	"	400 "

74	Raft-i-Hind	... Lahore	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Mukarram Ali	... 6th	...	8th	...	400	...
75	Raft-i-Akbar	... Benares	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Ghulam Husain	... 1st	...	2nd	...	400	...
76	Rahbar-i-Hind	... Lahore	... Ditto	... Urdū-Hindī	... Daily	... Khadim Ali	... 1st to 6th	...	3rd to 8th	...	155	...
77	Rajpūtānā Gazette	... Ajmere	... Urdū	... Urdū	... Weekly	... Murād Ali	... 1st	...	3rd	...	315	...
78	Ratn Prakash	... Ratlam	... Urdū	... Urdū	... Ditto	... Muhammad Abdul Haq	... May 28th	...	6th	...	150	...
79	Sādiq-i-Akbar	... Bahāwalpur	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Dwarkā Nāth	... June 4th	...	7th	...	264	...
80	Sāfir-i-Hind	... Delhi	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Bi-monthly	... Bulāqi Dās	... May 31st	...	3rd	...	400	...
81	Sāfir-i-Panjāb	... Hoshiarpur	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Weekly	... Sindhi Khān Safi	... June 1st	...	5th	...	253	...
82	Sahā-i-Qudat	... Delhi	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Muhammad Abdul Qudus	... 4th	...	6th	...	215	...
83	Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar.	... Udaipur	... Hindi	... Hindi	... Ditto	... Banshi Dhar	... 1st	...	7th	...	...	...
84	Sajjan Vinod	...	...	...	...	...	... May 24th, 31st & 7th June.	...	2nd & 8th	...	400	...
85	Sāfir-i-Hind	... Agra	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Sri Krishn Lal	... 30th & 6th June.	...	2nd & 8th respectively.	...	103	...
86	Shahna-i-Hind	... Lahore	... Urdū	... Urdū	... Tri-monthly	... Saif-ul-Haq	... June 1st	...	3rd	...	300	...
87	Shām-i-Oudh	... Meerut	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Ahmad Hasan	... May 31st	...	4th	...	175	...
88	Shula-i-Tar	... Fyzābād	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Weekly	... Kishun Prasad	... June 2nd	...	6th	...	125	...
89	Subodh Sindhu	... Cawnpore	... Marāthī	... Marāthī	... Ditto	... Muhammad Ibrahim	... 3rd	...	7th	...	80	...
90	Surar-i-Qaisari	... Khāndwā	... Urdū	... Urdū	... Ditto	... Lakshman Anant	... 5th	...	4th	...	150	...
91	Tahrir	... Rampur	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Muhammad Raza	... 1st	...	2nd	...	200	...
92	Tamannā	... Morādābād	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Rahat Ali Khan	... May 31st	...	2nd to 8th	...	975	...
93	Tattva-i-Hind	... Lucknow	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Pūran Chand	... June	...	2nd	...	120	...
94	Vasir-i-Hind	... Meerut	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Sajjad Husain	... 7th & 28th, June 1st	...	5th	...	250	...
95	Victoria Paper	... Sialkot	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Daily	... Mirza Mavahid	...	...	...	...	...	...
96	Vritt Dhara	... Dhar...	... Marāthī	... Marāthī	... Weekly	... Hari Bhaskar	...	...	...	...	...	...
97	Wagya-i-Alam	... Ghazipur	... Urdū	... Urdū	... Ditto	... Sirajul-din Ahmad

ALLAHABAD, }
The 13th June, 1885.

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Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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